



Production of forest residues from fire safety zones and their potential for biogas production

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Prevention of forest fires

- Forest-fire prediction tools (based on local meteorological data)
- Early detection and notification tools (thermal imaging, visual cameras, sensors)
- Inhabitants warning system (mobile telephony, social media, tv & radio messages)
- Forest biomass harvesting (leaf litter, bushes, shrubs, tree pruning, fire safety zones)



Source: alfavita.gr

Source: aftodioikisi.gr

Source: marathonpress.gr

Forest biomass

- Forest biomass is used as a fuel since ancient times.
- Renewable energy source with neutral CO₂ emissions.
- Energy is often recovered by implementing thermal process (e.g. gasification) due to low ash, sulfur and nitrogen content.



<u>Πηγή εικόνων</u>: www.apocalypsejohn.com

www.agriniotimes.gr

www.zerowasteeurope.eu

Forest biomass residues

- Tree branches and leaves
- Small trees not suitable for the wood industry
- Wood processing residues (sawdust, wood chips, bark, etc)
- Low vegetation (bushes, shrubs, etc)



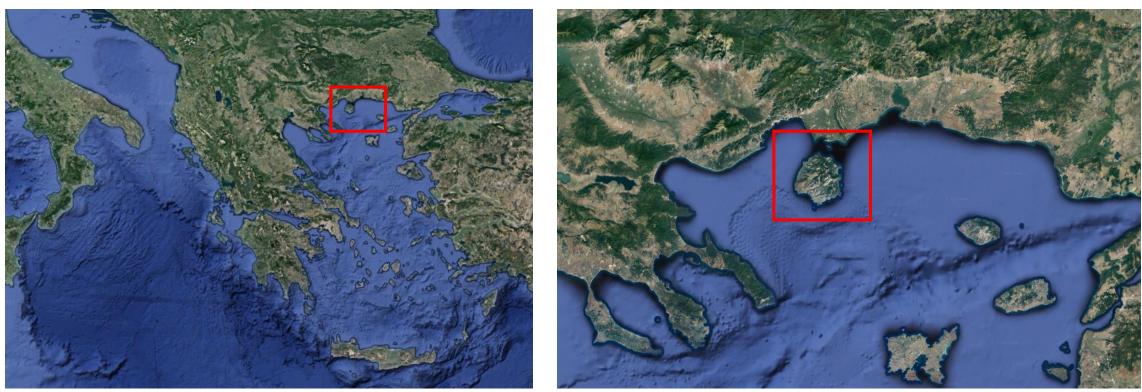
Aim of the study

- Evaluate the type and quantity of forest biomass residues generated during typical fire safety zone maintenance
- Quantify the biogas production potential of different forest biomass residues under controlled laboratory conditions



Study site description

- Low-altitude Mediterranean *Pinus* forest, Thasos, Greece
- "Limenas" fire safety zone



Field studies

- Number of sampling sites = 25
- Fire safety zone width = 20 m
- Sampling site length = 10 to 20 m (area 200-400 m²)
- Monitoring: number of trees, height and diameter, vegetation cover









Biogas production potential

- Sample pre-treatment: grinding
- Laboratory anaerobic digesters: 150 mL working volume
- Mesophilic conditions: 38-39 °C
- Inoculum: Digested manure and energy crops

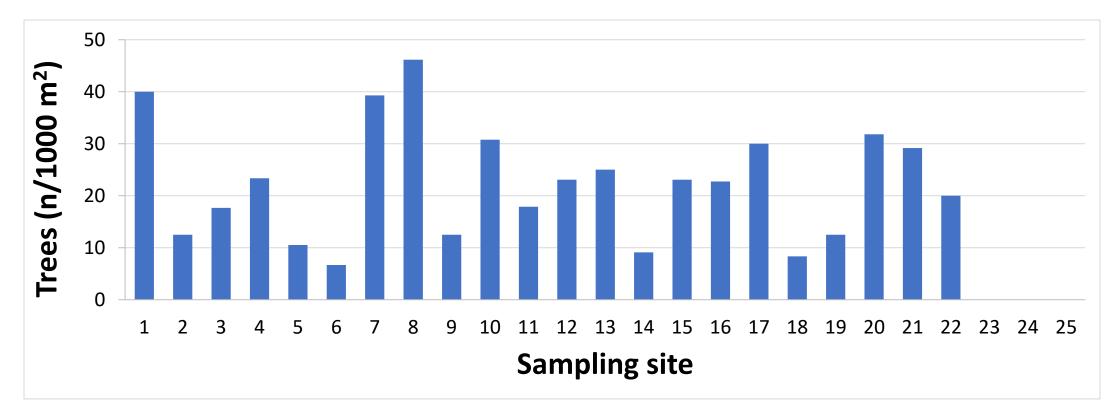






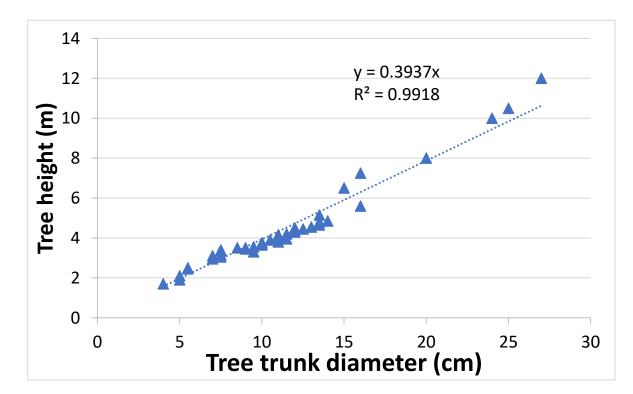
Results – number of tree removed

 Tree removed ranged from 2 to 12 per sampling site which correspond between 5 to 45 trees per 1000 m² of fire safety zone



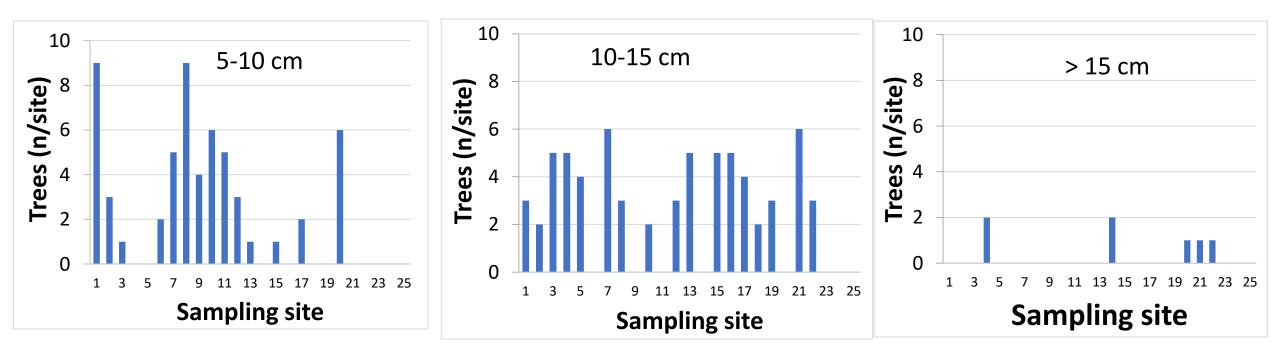
Results – tree size

• Most of the trees grown within the fire safety zone were small in size (<5 m height) and diameter (< 15 cm).



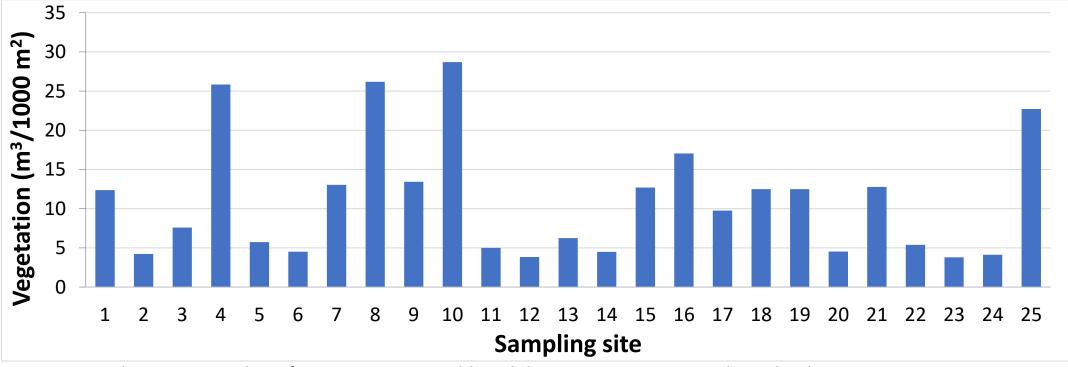
Results – Tree trunk distribution

• Most of the trees found in the fire safety zone were young having a trunk diameter below 15 cm

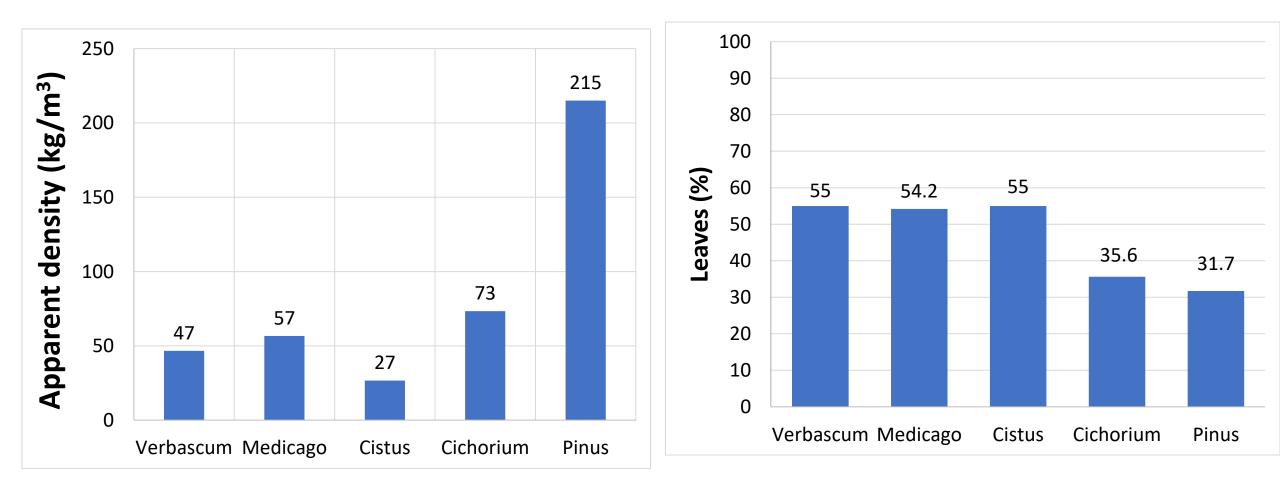


Results – low vegetation

 The volume of tree branches and low vegetation removed varied between 1-7 m³ per sampling site corresponding to 5-25 m³ per 1000 m² fire safety zone

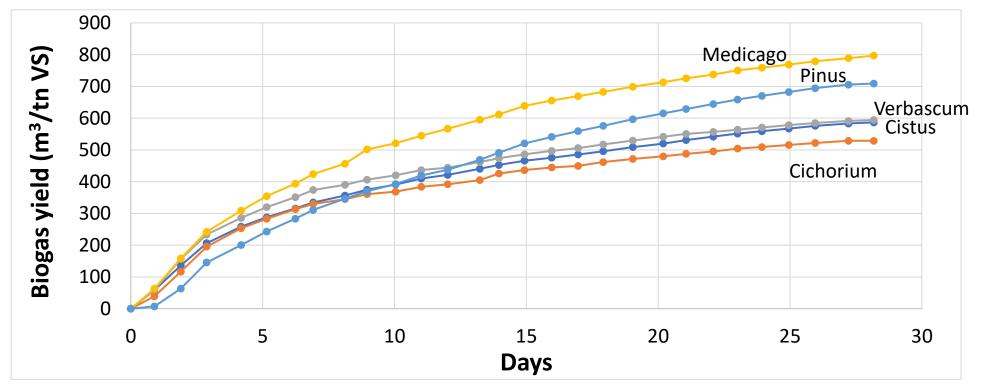


Results – vegetation type properties

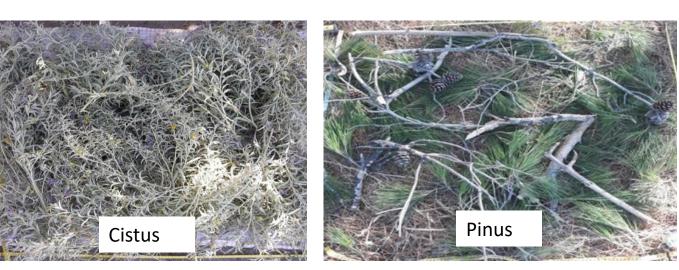


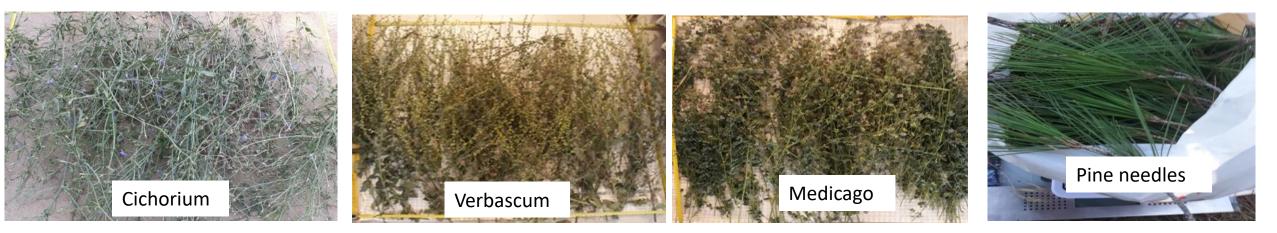
Results – biogas production potential

- Cumulative biogas yield of different forest biomass residues
- Biogas methane content varied between 62-67%



Sample	Biogas yield (m³/tn VS)	Methane yield (Nm³/ tn VS)
Cistus	580	320
Cichorium	530	280
Verbascum	590	325
Medicago	800	410
Pinus	700	375



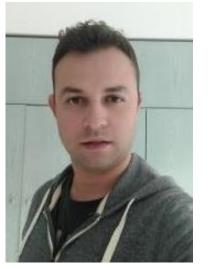


Conclusions

- Biomass harvesting from fire safety zones is important for wild fire management
- Pine-needles and vegetation residues are characterized by high biogas production potential can be efficiently used in anaerobic digestion facilities.
- Biogas production potential was calculated at 200 m³ / 1000 m² fire safety zone
- More research is necessary to evaluate the biogas production potential of pine tree branches.
- The total area cover by fire safety zones in Thassos island is 4,370,000 m² (437 ha).

Acknowledgments

Thank you for your attention



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